

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**At page 6, please delete the 2<sup>nd</sup> full paragraph and replace it with the following paragraph:**

The component (d) is a chain extender. The chain extender used in this invention is not specifically limited. Any conventional chain extenders having active hydrogen-containing groups may be used. Typical chain extenders include amine chain extenders, such as diamines, triamines, and tetraamines. Preferred chain extenders are diamines of the formula:  $\text{H}_2\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{NH}_2$  where m is an integer of 0-12, methyl-1,5-pentamethylene diamine, diethylene triamine (DETA), and triethylene tetraamine (TETA). A most preferred chain extender is ethylene diamine.

**Please delete the paragraph bridging pages 6 and 7, and replace it with the following paragraphs:**

The present method of making an aqueous polyurethane dispersion comprises the following steps:

(A) first reacting (a) ~~10-40~~ about 53.1 wt% of an aromatic diisocyanate with (b) 1-15 wt% of a compound containing active hydrogen and a hydrophilic group or a group capable of forming hydrophilicity, to form a diisocyanate-terminated compound containing a hydrophilic group or a group capable of forming hydrophilicity;

(B) then reacting the diisocyanate-terminated compound with (c) ~~30~~ about 43.0 - ~~80~~ about 81.5 wt% of a polyol to form a prepolymer containing a hydrophilic group or a group capable of forming hydrophilicity, and optionally neutralizing the prepolymer;

(C) dispersing the prepolymer in water to form an aqueous dispersion; and

~~(D) chain-extending the dispersed prepolymer to obtain an aqueous polyurethane dispersion by adding thereto (d) 0.1-5 wt% of a chain extender when the aqueous dispersion has an NCO-content between about 0.8-8.0 wt% of the aqueous dispersion closely;~~  
and

(E) chain-extending the dispersed prepolymer to obtain an aqueous polyurethane dispersion by adding thereto (d) 0.1-5 wt% of an amine chain extender, which is different from the polyol, under the NCO-content of the aqueous dispersion between about 0.8-8.0 wt% through monitoring,

wherein the wt% is based on the total weight of compounds (a), (b), (c) and (d).